

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

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COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President:—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer:—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chairman.*

REGINALD FENDALL, ESQ.,

DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING.

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

REV. A. J. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

HON. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

FORM OF REQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY
the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it
can be easily indentified).

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age and circumstances, addressed to William Coppinger, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published quarterly by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent, without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to life members and to annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of the Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Orders or remittances for it should be sent to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms Washington, D. C.





THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LXVI. WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1895. No. 2.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

Two Vice Presidents and two Directors of The American Colonization Society, during the past year, have been removed by death.

HON. HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York, elected in 1838, was a man of rare culture and refinement, and of Christian patience, strong faith and bright hope. It has been fitly said of him that "he was faithful to all obligations, and his hands were full of good works."

DR. HENRY LINDSLY, of Washington, D. C., elected in 1872, and also a Member of the Executive Committee from 1845 and its Chairman from 1858 to 1886, when impaired health caused his resignation. Those who had the pleasure of frequent and intimate relations with Dr. Lindsly have no words to express their high appreciation of his character and his deeds. Few have won for themselves the exalted place which he long held in the hearts of men as a Christian philanthropist of rare wisdom, of tender sympathy and of unassuming generosity.

DR. JAMES HALL, of Maryland, who constituted himself a Director in 1852. This gentleman, being in feeble health, went to Liberia, in 1831, in the hope, which was partly realized, that the sea-voyage and a change of climate would improve it. He served as the Physician of this Society in its then feeble colony for some eighteen months, and returning to Baltimore was appointed Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. November 27, 1833. Dr. Hall embarked on the brig Ann with 18 emigrants, and stopping at Monrovia and Bassa, where he secured some thirty colonists, mostly able bodied adults, he arrived at Cape Palmas, January 25, 1834. The next day, negotiations were entered upon with the Native chiefs for lands on which to settle the emigrants; and the deed selling Cape Palmas to the Maryland State Colonization Society was signed February 14, 1834. This brought into Liberia one of the most important sections of West Africa. Dr. Hall governed the Colony with

uncommon skill, bravery, sagacity and perseverance for about three years, when he again returned to Baltimore to serve the Maryland Society and to promote the general cause in this country, notably as Editor of the *Maryland Colonization Journal* and Manager of the emigrant ships *Liberia Packet*, the *Mary Caroline Stevens* and the *Golconda*. The mere statement of Dr. Hall's lengthened services in Africa and in the United States is in itself impressive. But those who had the privilege of working with him learned to highly appreciate his manly principles and unprejudiced judgment, and to regard him with no small measure of affection and respect. His tender consideration, combined with a firm, rigid sense of duty, his large experience and clear judgment, united to make his guiding and elevating influence a power among those with whom he was associated.

DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, of New York, constituted a Director in 1869, and also a Member of the Executive Committee from 1872 to 1877, when he removed from Washington City. His interest in the work of the Society was profound and constant, and his services were faithful and valuable. He has left his impress upon his chosen profession and for many years the influence of his wise management of affairs will be felt and honored. He bequeathed an unstained name and the record of a useful and beneficent life.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There has been received during the past year \$17,144.15. Of this amount \$1,395.00 came from donations; \$11,331.98 from legacies; \$387.60 from applicants toward cost of passage; \$453.52 for education in Liberia; \$1,683.86 from interest on temporary loans, and \$1,892.19 from other sources. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$3,918.36, have placed at the disposal of the Society \$21,062.51. The expenditures of the year have amounted to \$17,426.25, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,636.26.

EMIGRATION.

Sixty emigrants were sent during the year, viz: fifty by the bark "Monrovia," sailed April 6, from New York for Bassa, and ten by the bark "Liberia," sailed October 1, from New York for Brewerville. Of these, eight were from Oakland, Florida; eight from Conway, Ark.; three from Evansville, Ind.; sixteen from St. Louis, Mo.; eight from Great Bend, Kansas; one from Denver, Colorado, and sixteen from Muscogee, Indian Territory. Thirty-five were twelve years of age and upwards; twenty-one were between twelve and two, and four were less than two years. Fourteen were reported as communicants in Baptist churches and seven in Methodist churches. Of the

adult males, fifteen are farmers and one is a blacksmith. A gentleman well competent to judge, voluntarily pronounced these companies to be composed of the most promising material that ever embarked at New York for Africa. They took with them an unusually large quantity of baggage and agricultural and mechanical tools, and they gave the Society some \$250 toward the cost of passage, in addition to defraying their railroad fare from their homes to the port of embarkation.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival in Liberia of these people and that the majority of them have entered upon their lands with hopefulness.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-nine years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,138 and a total from the beginning of 16,136, exclusive of 4,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,858 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

That there exists a wide and deep interest in Africa in the minds and hearts of the Negroes in the United States is again proven by the almost daily receipt, during the past year, of applications for passage and settlement in Liberia. Thousands upon thousands of these people are thus represented. The applicants include laborers, farmers, mechanics, lawyers, teachers, physicians and preachers, competent to broaden the foundation and strengthen the superstructure of civilized and Christian government in Africa.

These applications come not only from all the Southern States, but from the West and Northwest, from Nebraska, Colorado, California, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory—showing that there is no section of the United States where there is not only unrest among the Negro population, but a desire to remove to the land of their fathers. From information and appeals constantly received at this office, it is estimated that there are more than half a million of people at this time ready to go if the way were open. Let these appeals be heeded by those able to assist, and a blessing will come upon this country and upon vast regions of the "Dark Continent."

Much of the desire to remove to Liberia is produced by intelligence received direct from relatives and acquaintances in that Republic. The following extract from a letter written by Rev. Ezekiel Ezra Smith, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United

States to Liberia, penned after a residence there of over a year, breathes the wishes of old settlers and points out some of the material advantages awaiting new comers :—

"I am thoroughly aroused to the importance of awakening the Negro of the United States to realize and appreciate the blessings there are in store for him here in Africa. I want to see 5,000 or 10,000 of my brethren from the United States come over, bringing money, coupled with intelligence and experience, so that there may be a beginning to utilize the wonderful resources of this country, which are so abundant in almost every section of the Republic. I am quite sure that I have seen lying around here iron ore containing from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of iron. I have several times had pointed out to me beds of anthracite coal. I want to see men of push and ability come here and, in addition to cultivating this very fertile soil, develop and utilize these resources. These, to say nothing of the other and more valued or precious minerals, which are well known to lie embosomed here, are quite sufficient to induce the industrious and enterprising Negro of the States to come over."

EDUCATION.

The schools of this Society in Liberia are reported to be increasing in pupils and to be making satisfactory progress in their studies. Parents and others are also stated to manifest an appreciable interest for what is thus being done for the rising generation.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.

The time seems to have come when the Government of the United States should evince an active interest and give substantial aid in the emigration of its colored population. Many thousands of them have appealed to Congress for pecuniary assistance, and other thousands are anxiously expecting that body to appropriate the necessary means to enable them to pass over and erect for themselves a nation in their ancestral land.

During the first week of the present Congress two distinct resolutions and a Bill were introduced in the Senate and appropriately referred :—as thus reported by a leading newspaper :—

"Senator Morgan introduced a resolution instructing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the relations of the United States with the Congo State, and their political rights and powers in that country. The purpose of this resolution is to open the way for negotiations which will establish the right of colored emigrants from the United States to settle in the Congo State and will determine their status in that country.

"Senator Gibson introduced a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of acquiring or setting apart a territory for the occupation of the colored citizens of the United States, and how far and in what manner the Government can and ought equitably to aid them.

"Senator Butler introduced a Bill to provide for the emigration of persons of color and to appropriate money to pay the expenses of their transportation when necessary.

"Only a voluntary emigration is contemplated, of course. The territory to be occupied by the emigrants is to be set apart exclusively for their possession and benefit. Those who desire to go but are unable to pay their way, will be furnished free transportation. The political and commercial rights and relations of the colonists, in whatever territory they shall occupy, are to be carefully determined and assured to them, by treaty and otherwise. And the Government of the United States is to give such equitable aid to the emigrants as may be necessary to their continued welfare and improvement in the colonies, including the establishment of a system of common school education for their children."

The Republic already founded by American benevolence in West Africa, with its vast area of fertile land and in possession of the religious, civil and social institutions of the United States, presents, for the time being at least, the most desirable field for the emigration of the Negroes of this country, and to that Republic they chiefly desire to go. They want a country and a nation of their own, where their race possibilities can be unfolded in the light of civilization and Christianity.

And it would be a far reaching economy to assist these people to enter a field suited to the widest employment and highest development of their energies. They would create new markets for American productions, and in pushing the enterprises of America to the heart of the vast Continent of Africa, would reflect undying glories upon the land of their bondage.

LIBERIA.

The present promising condition of Liberia is evidenced :

First. By the increased agricultural industry of the settlers, their extending cultivation of coffee, cocoa and sugar, which is placing them in a condition not only of comfort but of independence.

Second. By the growing commerce of the Republic, which is laying under cultivation all available products, spontaneous and cultivated.

Third. By the earnestness with which the people are turning their attention to the interior and pushing their settlements and agricultural labors to the healthy and fertile highlands in that direction.

Fourth. By the development among the Aborigines, especially the Kroo tribe, in imitation and through the teaching of the settlers, of the knowledge and practice of civilized arts, mechanical and agricultural; also, their increasing intelligence and capital for the conduct of foreign trade. They have begun to ship their own products directly to Europe, and import thence merchandise suited to their localities.

Fifth. The erection by the settlers of schools and churches by their own means for the benefit of themselves and the Aborigines without any prompting or pecuniary aid from the United States. Chief among the educational agencies recently established by the Liberians is the Rick's Institute, founded by the liberality of a Negro immigrant from Virginia, and supported by the Baptists with no aid from America. It is conducted by three ministers, one educated at Liberia College, one at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and the other brought up in Liberia without any special school training. A Mohammedan convert from the interior has been employed to teach Arabic and the vernacular languages.

The Liberians are more than ever awake to their privileges and duties on that Continent. Their influence upon the natives is everywhere increasing, and instead of the settlers relapsing into barbarism, as it is sometimes asserted, they are making effective inroads upon the physical, intellectual and moral wilderness. The recaptive Congoes who were captured in slave ships by United States men of war and landed in Liberia thirty years ago, have learned the arts of civilization, embraced Christianity and become capable citizens, filling important offices in the Republic. Some of these people have been recently introduced into the Congo Free State, under the auspices of the authorities there, as elements of civilization, owing to their knowledge of agriculture and the trades.

Letters from Liberia give the following specific information of the efforts of individual settlers. The first refers to Mr. Solomon Hill, of Arthington, who emigrated from South Carolina in 1871:—

"His influence upon the Aborigines has been most wholesome. Two of the native youth trained by him (Pessehs) are now their own masters, and have their coffee farms and live in neat frame houses, cultivating from thirty to fifty acres of land. One of them has recently married a highly esteemed colonist, widow of one of the late prominent settlers."

The other describes Mr. Clement Irons, who went from Charleston, S. C., in the "Azor" in 1878 :—

"I visited the workshop under the superintendence of Mr. Clement Irons, at the Muhlenberg Mission. The boys in this mission are trained in various handicrafts. They build carts and wheelbarrows, run steam engines, make farm implements, etc. Mr. Irons has constructed a steamboat for the St. Paul's river of native timber."

There are many other settlers who went to Liberia since the civil war, who are pushing with effect the enterprises of civilization. Liberia is not relapsing but advancing.

AFRICA.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has again come within the limits of civilized life, having completed his extraordinary enterprize. His work in Africa is of higher value the more that is known of it. It appears that among the things he has settled are these: The Congo traced from the sea to its head: discovery of the water-shed of the Nile and the Congo: almost absolute proof that lake Victoria is the largest body of fresh water in the world: and that the highest peak of the "Mountains of the Moon" attain an altitude of 18,000 feet and to be entirely snow-capped for 1,200 feet. Mr. Stanley is the only white man who has crossed Africa from east to west and from west to east! He richly merits admiration and praise for his courage, his resolution, and his achievements.

The Powers of Europe are parcelling out provinces in Africa for themselves and stationing representatives who will be ready to extend their supremacy. England, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal have each their "sphere," with centres of importance from which each is striving to dominate the country and the natives around them. Jealousies have already been aroused and the old nations of Europe find their colonial possessions in Africa sources of perplexity and discord.

It will be discovered, after years of fruitless trial and the expenditure of countless treasure, that the plan of The American Colonization Society is the most effectual one by which to plant the standard of enlightenment, freedom and redemption in the extensive regions of the "Dark Continent."

Liberia is a comprehensive missionary station. In the daily occupations of her people; in the processes essential to their life; in their religious organizations, and in their educational methods, they are doing an unconscious but effective missionary work. Hundreds of Aborigines are coming into daily contact with the settlements and are learning, without friction, the ways of Christian society and of a civilized life. Liberia is America's gift to Africa—a genuine offshoot from the American Republic.

MINUTES OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1890.

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Third Anniversary this evening in the Church of the Covenant, Connecticut Avenue and N and 18th Streets.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., pastor of the church, who also presented the Seventy-Third Annual Report of the Society, stating that an abstract of the same had been printed and placed in the pews for acceptance by the audience.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Professor Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., of Liberia, from the text, Acts 16, 9: "And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, come over into Macedonia, and help us."

The benediction was pronounced by Prof. Blyden.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, JANUARY 21, 1890.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., Senior Vice President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary on the 19th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 15, 1889, were approved.

Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., and Rev. John Miller were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: and they reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:—

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P., Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y. |
| 1866. Hon. James K. Doolittle, Wis. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D.D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D.D., Pa. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D.D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., N.Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O. | 1884. Prof. Edw'd W. Blyden, LL.D., Liberia. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., N. Y. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1877. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D., R. I. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1879. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society tenders its thanks to Prof. Edward W. Blyden, L.L. D., for the very able, eloquent and instructive Discourse before the Society on its Seventy-Third Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Session of the Church of the Covenant for the use of their church on the occasion of our Seventy-Third Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1890.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William E. Schenck.

Mr. William Coppinger was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Fendall and Rev. Drs. Addison and Sunderland were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and they reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1890:

New Jersey Colonization Society. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk,* Samuel K. Wilson Esq.* Rev. John Miller.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee. Reginald Fendall Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

* Not present.

On motion,

Resolved, That Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL D., and Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, of Liberia, be and they are hereby invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 15 and 16, 1889 were read; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit: Also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1889.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with the accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education.—Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Hon. Charles C. Nott.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. John Miller, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

Committee on Emigration.—Dr. William W. Godding, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. John Miller.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Miller and Elwyn were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named *Directors* presenting an excuse for absence, viz: William E. Guy, Esq., Dec. 10: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 12; Edward Coles, Esq., Dec. 16: Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 7: and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 19: and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, *President*, Jan. 20.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn it be to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock; and that at 11 o'clock, the members proceed to make their customary call upon the President of the United States to pay their respects.

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1890.

The Board of Directors met this morning at 10 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society, Rev. Dr. Appleton in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Professor Blyden.

The Minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report: and it was approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports: and they were approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report; that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1889 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following resolutions as their Report: whereupon they were adopted:

Resolved, That additional efforts be made to organize Auxiliary Societies in the States where they do not now exist.

Resolved, That the policy of the Society hitherto pursued, whenever practical, of employing agents to advocate its claims and collect funds, be continued.

Dr. Godding, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read a Report; and the accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The Board took a recess to enable the Directors to call upon the President of the United States; and then resumed its session.

Mr. Burton, from the Special Committee on Nominations, recommended the election of the following:

Secretary and Treasurer—William Copping.

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer, and the Board then, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

From The African News.

THE SUNSHINE CONTINENT.

BY GEORGE MAY POWELL.

"Africa will be *the* continent of the twentieth century."—*Victor Hugo*.

The equatorial position of Africa entitles it to be styled "The Sunshine Continent." The value of this wealth of solar heat may, in some measure, be comprehended by comparing the productive capacity of an acre of soil in such sunshine with that of an acre equally rich in quality, but located in Iceland. No other continent has so large a portion of its surface so favorably situated in this respect, and also in water supply. A large part of its vast expanse lies at such an elevation above sea level, that the climate, even under the equator, is perpetual spring. The explorations of Livingstone, the missionary and the greatest of geographers, have swept most of the fabled desert from its map, by finding large tracts of it the richest regions on the earth.

This Continent lies substantially between latitude 35 degrees north and 35 degrees south of the equator, and between longitude 15 degrees west and 55 degrees east of Greenwich observatory, London, England. Its greatest length, from Cape Blanco on the north to Cape Agulhas on the south, is about 5000 miles. Its greatest breadth, from Cape Verde on the west to Cape Guardafui on the east, is 4600 miles. It has an area of 11,500,000 square miles, or more than ninety-five times that of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales combined. It is one-fourth of the land surface of the earth.

The population is variously estimated to be from 150,000,000 to 250,000,000, and it has a sufficient natural productive capacity to support more than as many people as all now living on the earth. These populations and areas are divided between the following fifteen principal countries: Abyssinia, Algeria, Cape Colony, Congo Free State, Egypt, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Natal, Nubia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Tunis and Zanzibar. No city is con-

clusively settled on as the capital of the Congo Free State, but the following are the capitals of the other States in their order as above with their approximate population: Gondar, 7,000; Algiers, 70,000; Cape Town, 33,000; Cairo, the largest city in Africa, 368,000; Monrovia, 3,000; Tananarivo, 100,000; Morocco, 50,000; Mozambique, 55,000; Petermaritsburg, 14,000; Dongola, 11,000; Bloemfontein, 3,000; Pretoria, 5,000; Tunis, 120,000; Zanzibar, 90,000.

Excepting the Amazon, the Congo is the largest river in the world. It has a volume equal to fifty Mississippi's before the influx of the Missouri—a volume so vast and so swift that it drives back the Atlantic and offers fresh water nine miles out at sea. The Nile, the Niger, the Orange and Zambesi are the other principal streams. The Nile is the only stream of any considerable size flowing north—it empties into the Mediterranean, and the Zambesi is the only large river passing east to the Indian Ocean. The others have an Atlantic outlet. This great preponderance of westward waterflow is owing to the superior elevation of the eastern rim of this insular continent. All of these rivers have their fountains on a plateau nearly a mile above marine level; they fall so rapidly in the short distance between the outer rim of the middle plateau and the ocean, that an almost inconceivable amount of hydraulic power is concentrated near the sea, and yet mostly above the fevered air strata of the coast level, the Congo alone having the power of hundreds of Niagaras between Stanley Pool and the inner edge of the coast range. These stupendous rapids and cataracts have for thousands of years beaten back explorers who attempted to unlock the hidden mysteries of the "Dark Continent." Niagara is dwarfed by the Zambesi's plunge of many times its volume, 350 feet, as at Victoria Falls. The size, but more especially the elevation, of the great lakes is quite as remarkable as any other feature of African physical geography. Victoria Nyanza (the fountain of the Nile sought by Herodotus) has an area of 21,000 square miles and an elevation of 4,000 feet. Either Nyassa or Tanganyika would reach from Boston to Washington, D. C., and while the latter is not so wide as lake Superior its depths are so profound as to make it really larger. It has an elevation of 2,755 feet above the sea, while Superior has only 600. Abyssinia, the Switzerland of Africa, has Lake Dembea, a lacustrine gem of the upper air. Excepting Titicaca in South America, it is probably the highest lake in the world.

The mountain formations are on a correspondingly grand scale. Kilimanjaro wears its snow crown about 20,000 feet skyward, in the regions of eternal ice, yet nearly under the equator. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of the central portion may fairly be considered as a mountain plateau far above the highest crest of the Al-

leghanies, a mountain elevation of such imperial dimensions as to equal many times the area of New England. There are a few large indentations and consequently few good harbors along the 16,000 miles of African coast line. Geological investigation seems to indicate that the formation of this Continent is lacustrine rather than glacial.

Rich gold deposits are found in Senegambia, in the region around Leydenburg in the Transvaal, and elsewhere in South Africa. There are rich diamond fields in the Orange valley, mostly in Kimberly. Ruins having stones cut with the historic "Tyrian bevel" are found in the Leydenburg region. These are among the indications that this country was the Ophir of Solomon's time.

Millions of dollars' worth of gems and precious metals and other millions' worth of ivory, rubber and ostrich feathers, annually find their way to other lands from Africa. Coal, iron, and useful deposits are found there in abundance. No other land can compare with this in vastness of areas adapted to raising cotton, sugar, coffee, spices, gums, dyestuffs, etc. Equally amazing is her capacity for raising grass, fruits and vegetables; horses, cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals. Her forest wealths, too, are royal.

The brilliance, variety and luxuriance of African flora and bird life, are simply amazing. There is no more inviting field on the planet for the study of botany, ornithology, geology and the natural sciences. The crystalline air of upper levels of this mountain Continent is exceptionally adapted likewise to astronomic observation. The combined grandeur and dreamy beauty of landscapes, make it an ideal for the artist.

With mental and moral culture, the millions of Africa's native races are capable of taking a leading hand in developing these resources, and also of furnishing a market for the surplus products of the skilled industry of Christendom. But if the bloody and blighting influence of slave traders and liquor dealers continues, it will be as ruinous of that commerce which is the life of capital and labor, as it is of the bodies and souls of mankind; financial as well as mental and moral death are in the wake of these twin demons of destruction.

COLONIZATION IN CONGRESS.

A few days before the celebration of the Seventy-Third anniversary of the American Colonization Society, Senator Butler delivered in the Senate an able and dispassionate speech on the Bill introduced by him providing for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States. The text of the Bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the application of any person of color to the nearest United States commissioner, setting forth that he, she, or they desire to emigrate from any of the Southern States, and designating the point to which he, she, or they wish to go, with a view to citizenship and permanent residence in said country, and also setting forth that he, she, or they are too poor to pay the necessary traveling expenses, and that the move is intended to be permanent and is made in good faith, and shall verify said application under oath before said commissioner, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to transmit said application with a written statement, giving his opinion as to the merits and bona fides of said application, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and shall be allowed a fee of fifty cents for each of said applications; but in no case will fees be allowed for more than one application for each family, the members of which shall be included in one application by the head of the same. And in the case where the application is made by an adult person without a family and on his or her own behalf, then the same allowance of fifty cents shall be allowed for such application.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General, on receipt of said application, to furnish transportation in kind for the person or persons embraced therein, by the nearest practicable route from the home of the applicant or applicants to the point of destination, and upon the cheapest and most economical plan, whether by railroad or water transportation, and shall account for the same to the proper accounting officers of the Government, as is now provided by law.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$5,000,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Quartermaster-General to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That the Quartermaster General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare forms of application, verification, etc., to be used under the provisions of this act, and such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the Government against imposition, to be furnished to any United States commissioners upon proper application or requisition, free of charge, and shall report the same to Congress for its information.

And it was a significant fact, and an interesting commentary on the work of the Society that the distinguished Senator supported his arguments by quotations from two citizens of Liberia—one of whom was educated in Liberia, and the other a resident of that country for more than twenty years. Africa, therefore, was allowed to plead her own cause on the floor of the United States Senate, sending her invitations through one of the legislators of the land, to the millions or her sons to return to the Fatherland, and appealing to Pharaoh to send her people home.

The *New York Nation*, January 31, has an article, republished in this number, called attention to the fact that the policy of colonizing the Negroes out of the United States was introduced by the first and greatest of Republican Presidents, and cannot therefore be regarded as either a Southern or party measure.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS A COLONIZATIONIST.

To the Editor of the Nation :

SIR : The Southern people may not be very wise at this time in suggesting the plan of colonizing the colored people as a solution of the race question ; but in doing so they are only carrying out Mr. Lincoln's favorite idea. He did not believe that the two races could get on in a condition of freedom. It is to be hoped that he was wrong in this conviction, but it was honestly held ; and the Southern people are just as honest in holding it as he was. He pressed the colonization of the colored people in his annual messages to Congress in December, 1861, and December, 1862 ; in his message of April, 1862, approving the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ; in his appeal to the border States in July, 1862 ; and in his Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862. Congress responded to his views by provisions for colonization in the acts of April 16, 1862, the section passing in the Senate by a vote of 27 to 10, as a part of the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia ; the act of June 7, 1862, for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, and the acts of July 16 and 17, 1862, in relation to confiscation.

The State Department, at Mr. Lincoln's instance, instructed our ministers to promote it with foreign governments having tropical dependencies, as England, France, Holland and Denmark (Seward to Adams, September 30, 1862 ; Adams to Seward, October 30, 1862 ; Seward to Adams, November 18, 1862) ; but Earl Russell declined to co-operate in the scheme. Mr. Lincoln directed, September 12, 1862 ; the Secretary of the Interior to procure information as to the best places for the colored people to be sent to ; and Central America and the province of Chiriqui in New Granada were favored as points for colonization. Mr. Lincoln persuaded Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, who had opposed the scheme in the Senate, to assist in its execution ; and the Ile-a-Vache, a Haytian possession, was finally selected as the place. Mr. Lincoln, with his own signature—an exceptional act for a President, and showing his extraordinary interest (Senator Doolittle a subscribing witness)—entered, Dec. 31, 1862, into a contract with one Bernard Kock of New Orleans to ship 5,000 Negroes to that island ; but his contract being rescinded, another contract was made April 6, 1863, with Paul S. Forbes and Charles K. Tuckerman of New York. A ship load of 453 colonists, gathered mostly about Fortress Monroe, sailed April 13 to the island, and arrived May 3. They had a sad time of it, and, being thinned by disease, death and desertion, those who were left—about 300—were brought back by our Government, and reached Washington March 18, 1864. So ended the attempt, backed by the Government, to solve the great problem according to the plan on which Mr. Lincoln had set his heart.

From the Charleston S. C. Recorder.

MEMORIAL FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF AFRICA.

The following petition is intended only for those who are desirous to better their condition by leaving the United States for Africa, where they can build up a National character for themselves, by establishing a powerful government and a great commercial centre for the race, and thus rise to an independence and glory that can never be reached in this country, say what you will or may :

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, descendants of Africa and citizens of ——— respectfully represents :

First. That, we find ourselves, through no fault of ours, in a condition which to us is growing more and more intolerable every day. We are shut out from all prospect of growth and proper development in this country. We consider that it would be for the interest and welfare of both races—the white and the black—if an opening were afforded by the United States Government to as many of the Negro population as desire it, to return to the land of their fathers. We believe that there are hundreds of thousands out of the seven millions who sigh for relief and would gladly avail themselves of the provisions of the measure recently proposed in the United States Senate to appropriate a certain amount of money for this purpose. We hail the proposition as suggesting the most important measure of the present century for the regeneration and elevation of Africa and her descendants.

Second. It appears to your petitioners that the time has come when the United States should turn their attention to the valuable trade which may be developed between this country and Africa. The demand for American goods, we are informed, is increasing in various parts of Africa, and new and permanent markets for the products of the United States may be opened by transferring American Negroes, whose energies are hampered here, to that new and extensive field—their own original and congenial home. It is estimated that the share which England alone has in the commerce of Africa amounts to one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars (\$125,000,000) annually ; while the yearly value of the trade of the United States with that Continent is small and insignificant.

Third. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully and earnestly ask Congress, in order to relieve the condition of the Negro population in this country, and to create outlets for the increasing manufactures of the United States, to assist as many Negroes as desire to go to Africa, in the following manner :

1st. By providing free transportation, either to Liberia, where American Negroes have already gained a foothold and have made a successful beginning of an independent nation, and where reside the friends and relatives of many in this country, or, if suitable arrangements can be made with the authorities—to the Congo Free State, or to both, since Africa needs her civilized descendants in various parts of her vast domain.

2nd. By conducting their emigration and settlement, according to the following scheme :

Every adult emigrant, having a family, to receive on arriving in Africa, one hundred acres of land and a dwelling house. Adult emigrants, male or female, having no family, each fifty acres of land and a dwelling house. Provisions for at least one year to be furnished to each single individual and to each head of a family according to the number composing the family. Provisions to be issued monthly from a depot conveniently established for that purpose by an agent appointed by the Government.

The sum of two hundred dollars in cash to be given to each head of a family on the eve of embarkation and one hundred dollars on his arrival in Africa, and to each single individual, male or female, the sum of one hundred dollars on his or her leaving the country and fifty dollars on arrival in Africa.

Farming and mechanical implements and tools to be furnished each family. In each settlement formed, one or two schools to be established and supplied with competent male and female teachers according to the number of the inhabitants, and with an experienced and skilful physician having charge of a dispensary furnished by the United States.

A competent Negro superintendent to be placed over each company of emigrants—no company to exceed one thousand persons. Each superintendent to receive a salary of— —dollars a year to be paid in quarterly installments.

Two Negro commissioners of emigration to be appointed in each Southern State, whose duty it shall be to receive applications for passage to Africa, and to examine into the character and fitness of applicants and report to the Bureau of Emigration which shall be established for the purpose.

In cases where proper persons, having real property, houses or lands, desire to emigrate, appraisement to be made of the value of the said houses and lands, and the Government to pay the owners for them, in addition to the grants above mentioned.

The commissioners of emigration to forward intending emigrants to the ports of embarkation viz ; Baltimore, Norfolk, Charles-

ton, Pensacola, New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston. The salary of each commissioner to be——— dollars per annum.

No emigrants to be sent out until the expiration of one year after the enactment of the law. In the meantime, the United States Government to enter into negotiation with the Liberian Government and the Government of the Congo Free State for the purchase of lands and the location of emigrants. Surveyors and mechanics to be sent out to lay out settlements and construct houses for emigrants.

Two steamers to be provided of sufficient capacity to accommodate one thousand passengers each, with their luggage. For the first five years each of the said steamers to be dispatched with emigrants from any one of the ports above mentioned or from all twice a year, in the months of April and November, one to Liberia and the other to the Congo.

Each settlement to be furnished with an arsenal and arms and ammunition by the United States Government for defence and protection.

Fourth. It is not the desire of your petitioners to become paupers on the bounty of the United States Government. They ask only or such aid and facilities as they believe would give them a fair start in the land of their fathers, that they may promote not only its civilization and Christianization but develop its latent agricultural, mineral and commercial resources and make returns to the United States, in the course of time, in the commerce they will open up between the two countries and the increasing market they will furnish for American manufactures, and also in the moral and spiritual result which shall accrue to humanity from the regeneration of the Continent, as well as the relief which will be afforded to the United States from the growing friction between the two races which is so menacing to the peace, comfort and prosperity of both,

HALF A MILLION DESIRE TO GO.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:—

The Memorial of the undersigned citizens of———respectfully represent:

First. That there is at present a half million or more of the colored people of the United States who desire to go to Africa.

Second. Your memorialists therefore earnestly ask Congress to pass House Bill 3315, introduced by Mr. Thompson of Ohio, December 20, 1889, viz: A Bill to appropriate one million of dollars a year for

the purpose of the transportation of colored people to Africa by the United States and African National Emigration Steamship Company.

Third. We feel that by the United States Government aiding us to go, it will establish a more friendly relation between the two races. We also feel it to be our duty to call upon our own Government to aid us and by so doing we will be able to civilize and Christianize our people in Africa.

A BILL TO AID EMIGRATION.

The following Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, December 20, 1889, read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:—

A Bill to carry into effect the provisions relating to colonization of the twelfth section of the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts of the United States, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of the fund created by the twelfth section of the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and its accretions, or out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the United States and Congo National Emigration Steamship Company, organized June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, under the act approved April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-four. For every adult person of color, who shall desire to emigrate to any free State in Africa, on the ships of this line, a sum equal to one hundred dollars for passage and rations for sixty days, and for every minor person of color who shall desire to emigrate, a sum equal to fifty dollars, for passage and rations for ninety days, not to exceed the amount of one million dollars per year: *Provided,* That no payments shall be made under the provisions of this act, until the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the said United States and Congo National Emigration Steamship Company has under its control a suitable steamer or steamers to establish a monthly line of steamers for the safe and comfortable transportation of such emigrants and the free transportation of the United States mail, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the government of collectors of ports of entry from which such emigrants may desire to embark as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

The discourse by Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., delivered at the 73rd Anniversary of The American Colonization Society, and the Annual Report of the Society, presented on the same occasion, have been printed in separate pamphlet form, and may be had on application at this office.

EMIGRATION ADVOCATED.

The colored people of Charleston, S. C., celebrated Emancipation Day, January 1, with a street parade and speechmaking. The orator of the day was the Rev. J. S. Lee, a prominent colored minister. Referring to the emancipation and enfranchisement of the Negro race the speaker said.

"This new order of things so suddenly bursting upon us found us in no way prepared to meet the demands that at once confronted us, and yet we were at once placed in the scales of human progress, and in the light of American prejudice weighed and found wanting. Have we made mistakes? Have we committed great blunders? Have we been betrayed into paths of sin and folly, and almost destroyed? Alas! this is all true, sadly true, but were it not a marvel had we acted otherwise under the circumstances? Indeed, we must have been superhuman to have acted otherwise. Clothed with the privileges and charged with the duties and responsibilities of American citizens, without knowledge of or ability to discharge those duties or appropriate to ourselves the benefits accruing therefrom, we stood bewildered, not knowing where to turn our thoughts for instruction or our hands for help.

"I believe that the ultimate solution of the so-called problem will be emigration, from necessity if not from choice. Amalgamation is neither possible nor desirable. To obtain our rights and maintain them by force we are unable to do. For two peoples so distinct from each other in their physical structure and between whom there are such insurmountable barriers naturally, to develop in separate and distinct lines dwelling together here, is about as reasonable as to suppose that two kings can reign on the same throne at one and the same time. Outrages, such as lynching Negroes, compelling them to ride in smoking cars, refusing them hotel accommodations, are evidences strong and convincing that we will never attain full manhood here. These are the shadows of coming events.

"To approach the white American for justice, life and liberty is simply to remain where we are, as beggars who must not be choosers, but must take what is given and use it as long as we do not displease the giver, or his interests do not require him to withdraw the gift.

Should either prove to be the case they will be withdrawn, and we have no power to prevent their doing so, and all that will remain will be to come up begging again, and so a life of begging is the result. We make a great mistake when we suppose that the Anglo-Saxon gave us our enfranchisement for the love he had for us. I deny that he did it for philanthropy. He did it because he thought he could use us. Whenever the white man does anything for us, be he Northerner or Southerner, mark my word, it is only because he thinks he can use us as his tool. It is a mistaken idea for us to kneel down to the whites. The Anglo-Saxon and the black man cannot work together. One or the other will have to leave.

"I am somewhat a believer in the tale about the Lord's fire. The fire will not burn the people, but it will be so warm that our people will have to move on or get burned. And I rather believe that they will move on. No more faith can be put in a Republican than a Democrat. They are both Anglo-Saxon and will do nothing for us unless it is to their advantage to do so, and will throw us overboard as was 'Uncle Ben' in Johnson's story, as soon as they find us too heavy. We must show our independence, and the sooner we do this the better. Let some of us leave, go to Africa if necessary, show that we can get along without the Anglo-Saxon, and by this spirit of independence make them learn and appreciate our value. Independence and emigration are, in my opinion, the only solution of this great question."

A COLORED BISHOP ON EMIGRATION.

Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of the African Methodist Church, was recently interviewed at Louisville, Ky., and asked his views in regard to the Bill before Congress to aid colored people to emigrate to Africa. He is thus reported:

"God grant that the Bill may pass. The white people brought us here against our will. Now they ought to provide for us to leave, if we desire. Besides we must work out our destiny anyhow, and if a portion of us think we can do it elsewhere, let the Nation help us to try it. If the Bill meant compulsory expatriation, I would fight it to the death: but as it is voluntary on the part of the colored man, let it pass as soon as possible. The colored man at best is but a scullion here, and he can be no less in Africa. I am tired of race problems, lynch law, mob rule, and a continual fuss, and a million other colored men are tired of it. We want peace at some period in our existence, and if we cannot have it here, where we were born and reared, let

that portion of us who choose to try another section the world have a little help. This Nation owes the colored race forty billions of dollars anyway; so give us a little to emigrate upon."

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICAN.

A letter appeared in *The Herald* of Nashville, Tenn., January 25, from the Rev. Charles S. Smith, Secretary of the Sunday School Department of the African Methodist E. Church; from which the following extract is taken :—

I do not believe that the Caucasian will ever dominate Africa. The higher forces of his civilization may prevail there, but they will be controlled and shaped and guided by native Africans. I believe that every race or nation will have its day and at some time in the evolution of the world's civilization reach the ascendancy. Africa has not yet had her day. At least I am not able to discover historical evidence to the contrary that has been satisfactory to me. I am a firm believer in the prophetic announcement that the last shall be first, and that Ethiopia or the "Dark Continent," shall yet stretch forth her hands unto God.

Some years ago representatives of the leading European Powers held a conference or congress and carved out portions of Central Africa, in what is now known as the Congo Free State, and this they did without consulting the Aborigines of Africa as to their wishes in the matter. In fact, the "land-seeking Caucasian" said nothing to them about it in any manner, shape or form. Thousands of miles away from Africa, inspired and led by the King of Belgium, they issued their dictum as to the future of Africa and took possession of the fairest part of that land without warrant or deed. The success of their self-assumption in the matter is yet to be attested.

The actual population of Africa has not yet been made known, but authorities agree that its unmixed population numbers at least 200,000,000. This number of people occupying their own soil, constitute a power that is not to be despised nor easily overcome. Certain tribes of Africa, now in their savage state, have already made England, Germany and France anxious as to the permanency of their present possessions in that land. I differ from others in the statement that the millions of blacks in this country, should they desire to go to Africa, would not be welcomed there. The world concedes the right of the African and his descendants to dwell in Africa, and if the millions of blacks in this country ever attain to true manhood, freedom and independence, it will be in the land of their ancestors. In

the evolution of the world's forces, in the shaping of its destiny, we must never forget that Providence is the controlling force. There will be no immediate emigration of blacks in large numbers from America to Africa. They have not yet passed the forty years of their wilderness state since their emancipation. The old slave class will continue until death to sigh for the good old times that are passed, while the old master class will not voluntarily consent to see them exiled from their humble cabins on the old plantations. Many of the rising generation may be content to black boots and clean spittoons in the service of white employers, but there will be a class with educated minds, trained hands and manly hearts who will refuse to have these qualities forever dwarfed by the overshadowing presence of the Caucasian. This class will as naturally and as voluntarily turn their faces toward Africa, as do certain birds on the approach of winter leave their northern homes for sunny climes.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia, on the West Coast of Africa, by American statesmen and philanthropists was not an accident. Those who led in that movement built wiser than they knew. The Republic of Liberia controls a stretch of country sufficient to give more than forty acres of land to the head of every Afro-American family. Its interior possessions are as fertile and as healthy as any portion of Africa.

For The African Repository.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE U. S. PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED AND RULING, AS TO LIBERIA.

BY REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.

National obligations, as individual duties, are recognized rather in acts than in written agreements; as now ruling codes, both of civil and international law, all attest. This principle has pervaded the whole history of the acts of associated philanthropists and statesmen as to Liberia and its people. Intimate association with Rev. R. R. Gurley, and visits with him, first as a friend, then as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, to successive Presidents and Cabinet Officers from 1845 to 1865, made familiar these facts, at all times recognized and ruling, as to the obligations of the U. S. people and Government to Liberia. They will be briefly stated, since their details may be verified, if not in the records of the Society, certainly by documentary testimony in the State and Navy Departments, which were specially concerned in the acts of the Government, for the people, in the colonization of Liberia.

The provision of the U. S. Constitution, prescribing the cessation of the slave trade after twenty-one years, adopted by the Convention of representative statesmen in 1787, and successively adopted by the several States, was regarded by Mr. Jefferson, President from 1801 to 1809, as coming into force in 1808, nigh the close of his second term. The written provision was recognized as implying three duties on the part of the Government, no one of which was stated, though all were necessarily implied in the Constitutional provision. These were: first, to take possession of slaves brought into American ports after the time stated had expired; second, to employ the naval forces to make arrests; third, to provide an asylum where recaptives could be safely colonized. As to this latter provision President Jefferson suggested a treaty with Great Britain to make Sierra Leone that asylum; a colony made up of Negroes that had come within the British lines during the war for American Independence, and who had been temporarily landed in Canada. The second war with Great Britain, during the administration of President Madison, deferred action till the accession of President Monroe; whose two terms lasted from 1817 to 1825. Meanwhile, the demand for a colony on the shores of Africa had been urged, especially by philanthropists in New Jersey; but, without the authority and co-operation of the United States no foreign territory, though paid for by individual bounty, could have been secured, no ship, except under the command of a naval officer, could have attempted the protection of the people thus sent, nor of recaptives given an asylum among them, except under the auspices and by direct *acts* of the U. S. Government. Those requisite acts were rendered, and as necessarily implied obligations coming under the written provision of the Constitution.

The suppression of the slave trade even to American ports, it was found, could not be secured without a naval force on the ocean; and in treaty stipulations with Great Britain, U. S. ships were associated with those of Great Britain to cruise on the African coast, and to seize slavers as they came out; the recaptives being landed either in Liberia or Sierra Leone. The obligation of the United States not only to land these recaptives but to provide for their temporary maintenance, and their protection under the flag, was so manifest that no statesman, North or South, thought of questioning the principle acted upon by each successive administration of rapidly shifting predilections.

An added act of implied obligation occurred under the administration of President Pierce. The inadequacy of the effort to arrest slavers on the African coast led to a natural division of the

field; British cruisers, in the line of British commerce, being employed on the African coast to arrest outgoing slavers; and American cruisers, nigh their homes, being employed to seize them when coming in. During the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, no voice of sectional or partizan prejudice suggested that the formerly recognized and ruling obligation had led to illegitimate acts. Yet more; by direct legislation the U. S. Government provided not only passage across the ocean but support after landing, including provision and medical services, for recaptives sent to Liberia. No facts of history are so demonstrative as to the duty of the U. S. Government toward Liberia, as the colony planted to meet their obligation, and the provision constantly made, and with increasing recognition.

When again the war for the Union soon brought fugitives within the lines, the duty of the U. S. Government to provide for their shelter, food and clothing, was both recognized and met. When an appropriation by Congress to send those who wished to the Danish West Indies failed of its end because the emigrants were dissatisfied, and when President Lincoln sent for the two officers of the American Colonization Society charged with the duty, his firm assumption of necessary obligation in sending out of the country those required by the Constitution to be returned to their own homes, his personal act in sending an agent to Liberia, and his securing in anticipation an appropriation whose employ was not called for, closed a series of acts of the Government and people of the States recognized from the time of Jefferson to be an obligation so manifest that it required no defence.

The question for the careful consideration of the American people at present is this:—When the descendants of slaves forced from their home, and for two centuries compelled to involuntary service, simply ask to be transported back to the home whence their ancestors were borne, no American of any section or party can think of denying the threefold link of obligation; first, the debt due parents inherited by their offspring; second, the recognition of this debt as *more* binding as to those who before 1808 gave service, by the *confession* of that debt to those afterwards brought and who had rendered *no* service; and third, the universal law of restoring not only captives brought to a foreign land but of sending home unfortunates cast by disaster on foreign shores. If writers on International law, from Grotius its first elaborator, cite Homer's *Iliad* as worthy of human admiration because its whole theme is the duty of "Restoring the Stolen Captive," American sentiment will universally recognize as a national duty the restoration of the *children* of "stolen captives" to the home long ago provided for them.

From The Philadelphia Coll.

LIBERIA AND THE AFRICAN TRADE.

Two centuries ago the people—as represented by the nations of Europe—were striving with each other for the possession of the new continents, known as the two Americas. To-day the descendants of those same nationalities are planning how they shall divide the territory of another continent, while the civilized millions of America look on in dull apathy.

Up and down the whole coast of this grand continent are the traders of England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and even Spain is awaking to the fact that Morocco is within a day's sail and should be hers. Such is the position of affairs in this day and hour of the Nineteenth century. Conquest is going on upon the "Dark Continent" through the traders of the civilized nations of Europe, backed by armed contingents for the protection of not the priests of two centuries ago—but the true evangelists of this era, viz., the man who seeks a market wherein he may sell at a high price his unconsumed products of manufacture, by exchanging for the raw material of manufacture to be obtained at the mere cost of the cheapest of labor among those with whom he trades.

Has Philadelphia any of those most useful missionaries in that land of natural wealth? If she has not, the door and the way is open for conquest upon the broadest foundation man can ask for, with no armed contingents required, and a native population whose language to-day is the same as our own, with a people more habituated to the customs of the United States than to those of any European nation; a people whose form of government is based upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States, who are essentially the producers of raw material and not manufacturers, but who are most anxious to trade upon any basis that is fair and equitable; and that which is equitable to both must in the nature of things be profitable to both.

Such is the ripe fruit ready to drop into the hands of the merchants who have the enterprise to gather it. Geographically situated so that other nations cannot afford to interfere, two millions of people are awaiting the coming of the men and the capital who will put them and their naturally rich Republic to the best of all uses—producers for trade.

The Republic of Liberia occupies about 100,000 square miles of the African Continent, stretching for 500 miles along the coast and extending 200 miles into the interior. It is well watered, luxuriously fertile, climate varied by elevation, though its position is sub-tropi-

cal ; therefore anything that can be grown elsewhere profitably flourishes there, while it has some native products that are of the greatest utility, but not yet flowing in and through the arteries and channels of commerce.

This Republic being the outcome of the early efforts for Negro emancipation, as commenced by the American Colonization Society in 1821, Philadelphia merchants can quickly understand wherein and how they, of all traders of the civilized world, would be met more than half way in any advances made for barter, while Philadelphia manufacturers can on the same basis, appreciate that the humanizing efforts of some of her philanthropists in past days has prepared the way to give to them customers amounting to two millions of consumers upon a vastly more favorable foundation for profit than the armed contingents now invading the East African coast can ever obtain for the manufacturers of Europe.

Here is an opportunity that should not be lost. It will not take much capital to start a monthly line of steamers to the principal seaports of Liberia; the people there are continual consumers of flour, of packed meats, clothing, furniture, all manner of iron goods ; it is a virgin field for agricultural implements. Its many rivers require light draught steamers for short lines of inland navigation. In short, all that a partly civilized community may need in its growth among the civilized nations of the earth is here needed, and none of them as yet produced, while this same nation of people have unlimited wealth of raw material with which to pay.

Coffee of a quality unsurpassed is indigenous to the country; raw sugar can be produced cheaper there than elsewhere, for her cane-fields last longer without replanting ; she is rich in valuable woods for furniture and manufacture, as well as dye-woods, ginger, pepper, indigo, arrow-root, palm trees, yielding the palm oil of commerce, and medicinal plants without end. Her mountains are treasure houses of unknown possibilities in the way of mineral wealth, of which iron, gold and copper are known to exist in abundance.

Old Calabar Correspondence of The British Weekly.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

When so much interest has been awakened at home in the liquor traffic on the West Coast of Africa, a few notes as to what is to be seen may not be out of place.

Duke Town, the port of the Old Calabar and Cross rivers, is seldom without one steamer discharging thousands of gallons of gin and rum. Those steamers owned by British firms, which ply between

Hamburg and the West Coast, are termed "gin ships" from the fact that their cargoes consist of that liquid. Duke Town itself does not present to the casual observer the spectacle of drunkenness that one would expect from the quantity of drink that is landed. Thus those who have lived in it say that they have seen more bad effects of drinking in Scotland or England in a short time than they have seen in years at the former place. Those who thus speak have not been much in the town, perhaps they have never been beyond it. Had they visited and stayed in some of the up-river towns they would require to modify their assertion, though sad enough sights are to be met with in Duke Town itself.

Canoes loaded with cases of gin, demijohns and barrels of rum are continually leaving the town for the oil markets. As drink is most easily disposed of, many do not trouble themselves with other commodities, such as cloth, wearing apparel, and useful household articles. Drink is to be seen stored in nearly every yard; it is the commodity of exchange. At Duke Town native traders have their choice of many things, but as drink finds a ready market, they, wishing to make a speedy turnover, do not carry many other things up river. Thus those tribes living in the upper reaches who are prohibited by intervening tribes from going to Duke Town, require to be satisfied with such things as are brought. In this way a much larger quantity of drink is carried up river than otherwise would, and the desire already created by the European traders is fostered and increased.

The natives have many feast days, and the drink of the white man biting their throats more than the juice of the palm tree, is largely in demand. Bottle after bottle is drained, until the sight that meets the eye is pitiful in the extreme; hundreds of people will be in a maudlin state for days.

From The Northern Christian Advocate.

THE COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

We have taken but little part in the general discussion of the proposed national-provision for the emigration of Africans from the United States and their settlement in Liberia. There is so much possible to be said on either side that it is difficult to treat the subject with satisfactory fullness in the limited space of a weekly paper.

But we have no hesitancy in saying that unquestioned good has resulted from the original movement which founded the Liberia government. We grow impatient with the inconsiderate utterances found

in many of the secular papers about the faults and failings of the Republic of Liberia as a Negro experiment. Many discouraging things can be said about that people and their government; but more can be said that is of the most complimentary character. Few colonies seeking to be established have been left to fight their way to success under circumstances so discouraging as those in Liberia. But they have, with the odds of an over-luxurious soil, abject poverty, and inexperience in every department of trade and politics against them, fought their way to a creditable position as a political organization, built up a respectable commerce and developed some considerable agricultural districts, while having to endure disheartening injustice from the civilized world on the one hand and to fight the vigorous native tribes that would crush them on the other. Altogether, the Republic on the west coast of Africa, built up by the unaided brain and brawn of a freed slave population, would do credit to an equal number of a more pretentious race who had never known bondage.

We positively believe that emigration of Negroes from the United States to Liberia and to the Congo region, in any numbers in which they can be induced to go, will result in good to Africa and to the bulk of the Africans who go, as well as to those who remain.

From The Church at Home and Abroad.

PRESBYTERIANS IN LIBERIA.

BY REV. PHILIP F. FLOURNOY.

I was born in Missouri, June 1, 1826. I was at first the servant of Solomon G. Flournoy, but was subsequently sold to Rev. Nathaniel Dodge, a kind Presbyterian minister, preaching among the Osage Indians, who placed my parents at the Harmony mission under Rev. Amasa Jones, where we remained five years; and after the expiration of the five years, Rev. Kingsbury and Rev. Byington, agents of the American Board, received the money for my parents' five years labor, and gave them their freedom.

When the Union mission was established on the Red river and Rev. Dodge returned and established the First Presbyterian church and school on the Osage river, my parents also settled there under the care of Mr. Dodge, who took me in his school and taught me to write. Mr. Dodge was indeed a Christian man and a true friend to the Negro. When oppression became hard, Mr. Dodge persuaded my parents to sell out and come to Liberia, and in March, 1842, Mr. Dodge and my parents left the Osage river on our way to this goodly land. Mr. Dodge, to prevent any one troubling us, attended us from

Osage river to St. Louis, put us in the charge of Rev. A. Bullard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, who shipped us on board of the steamboat "Thames," in May, 1842, and we landed at New Orleans, where we took shipping in June for Norfolk. At this place we remained until the 6th day of July, when we set sail for Liberia, and on the 20th day of August, 1842, we landed safely at Monrovia. This blessing came to me by the kind Mr. Dodge, who could have manifested no more interest in me had I been his own son. I hope to meet my benevolent father, brother and friend in heaven.

We want emigration and ministers. Much work is to be done here but laborers are few. . . . Africa is indeed the Negro's home. Would that the societies would send them here by tens of thousands. Our natives here are not hostile. A man can travel hundreds of miles unmolestedly. They are waiting and watching for the gospel and for schools.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Several propositions have been introduced in the present Congress looking to the colonization of the Negroes of the United States, with their own consent : thus showing that the movement is a national one, and that the Government is expected to help it. We surrender a considerable portion of this number of the REPOSITORY to articles bearing on this very important subject, and to the expressed views of several leading colored men favoring it. Emigration should be strictly optional, and partisanship and prejudice be laid aside in its consideration.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BLYDEN.

This distinguished and accomplished gentleman, after a visit of some seven months in the United States, during which a cordial welcome was extended him, embarked March 5th, on the Steamer *Teutonic* at New York for Liverpool on his way to Liberia. *The Presbyterian* of March 5th, states:—"The paper read upon The Koran in Africa by E. W. Blyden, L. L. D., last Monday before the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Philadelphia was able, scholarly and interesting. The intellectual culture evinced, speaks highly for the brain and learning of a colored man."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the Month of December, 1889.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$15.00.)	
<i>Bristol.</i> Mrs. H. M. Abbott, donation.....	15 00
NEW YORK. (\$125.00.)	
<i>New York City.</i> Yates and Porterfield, annual donation.....	100 00
<i>Kingston.</i> Members of the First Reformed Church, donation....	25 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$2.00.)	
<i>Newark.</i> New Jersey Colonization Society, Rev. G. F. Love, Agent, donation.....	2 00
MISSISSIPPI. (\$20.00.)	

<i>Sturgis.</i> Perry G. Broadnax, toward cost of emigrant passage..	20 00
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
North Carolina.....	1 00
RECAPITULATION.	
Donations.....	142 00
Applicant toward passage.....	20 00
For African Repository.....	1 00
Rent of Colonization Building..	315 11
Interest.....	180 00
Interest for Schools in Liberia..	90 00
Total Receipts in December....	\$748 11

During the Month of January, 1890.

CONNECTICUT. (\$13.00)	
<i>New London.</i> "A Member of the First Church of Christ,".....	13 00
VIRGINIA. (\$1.00.)	
<i>Alexandria.</i> Mrs. M. B. Blackford	1 00
MISSISSIPPI. (\$35.00.)	
<i>Sturgis.</i> W. W. Smith, \$10; Nelson Combs, \$10; Thomas Wicker, \$6; R. B. Wicker, \$4; Daniel Hill, \$3; Perry G. Broadnax, \$2, toward cost of emigrant passage.	35 00

FOR REPOSITORY.	
Massachusetts, \$1; Connecticut, \$1; Maryland, \$1.....	3 00
RECAPITULATION.	
Donations.....	14 00
For African Repository.....	3 00
Applicants toward passage.....	35 00
Rent of Colonization Building..	63 00
Theodore Lewis Mason M. D. Fund.....	25 00
Total Receipts in January.....	\$140 00

During the Month of February, 1890.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$1.00.)	
<i>Prospect.</i> Rev. N. Hanna, donation.	1 00
FLORIDA. (\$3.00.)	
<i>Anthony.</i> James Davis, donation.	1 00
<i>Oakland.</i> Mrs. E. Watson, toward cost of emigrant passage.....	2 00
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)	
New Jersey \$1; Pennsylvania \$1; Missouri \$1; Texas \$1.....	4 00

RECAPITULATION.	
Donations.....	2 00
Applicant toward passage.....	2 00
For Repository.....	4 00
Rent of Colonization Building..	83 00
Interest.....	225 00
Interest for Schools in Liberia..	29 20
Total Receipts in February....	\$345 20



CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 23, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called The American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as it shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional Delegate for every two hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the 31st of December: provided that no Auxiliary shall be entitled to more than four Delegates in any one year.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in its Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

The American Colonization Society

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.,... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D.D., <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.,... <i>Ohio.</i>	1871. R't. REV. H. C. POTTER, D.D.,... <i>N. Y.</i>
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.,... <i>Pa.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D.D. <i>N. Y.</i>
1860. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.,... <i>Ind.</i>	1878. REV. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D.D., <i>Pa.</i>
1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.,... <i>N. Y.</i>	1883. WILLIAM EYNS GUY, Esq.,... <i>Mo.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1890.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., Rev. John Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

INSTRUMENTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

First.—AN EMIGRATION FUND, for the purpose of sending to Liberia, semi-annually, with the means of settlement, a well selected company of thrifty emigrants.

Second.—AN AGRICULTURAL FUND, for supplying seeds and arming implements to the emigrants and settlers.

Third.—AN EDUCATION FUND, for the more thorough education of the youth of Liberia, on whom will devolve the task of conducting the Government.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, Boston and Albany R. R. Co., Kneeland Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."